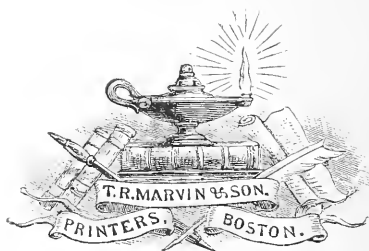


A  
REVIEW  
OF THE  
HISTORY OF GREECE  
TO THE  
DEATH OF ALEXANDER.



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1877.



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## NOTE.

THIS very brief sketch of the HISTORY OF GREECE, is simply an abridgment, for the most part, of ordinary text books, particularly of HEEREN'S, SMITH'S, and PURNELL'S HISTORIES OF GREECE. No attempt has been made to change the language of the books used, when it seemed suited to this purpose. Some of the earlier dates will be found to differ from those given by some of the school books. This is privately printed, not published, and it is intended merely as a convenience for the writer's pupils in *reviewing* the subject.



## HISTORY OF GREECE TO THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER.

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SUPPOSED date of Trojan war, 1194.

Lycurgus gave Sparta its constitution about the beginning of the eighth century B. C. (The earliest authentic date in Greek history is 776, the First Olympiad.) Some of its elements were not original with him. The following were its provisions :—

1. Spartan citizens were the ruling body. The Lacedaemonians, or inhabitants of the country, were subjects who paid tribute and rendered military service.

2. *Two kings*, from two leading families, were leaders in war and first magistrates in peace.

3. *The Senate* consisted of twenty-eight members, chosen by the people for life, to constitute the Kings' counsel in public affairs.

4. *Five ephors*, to whom everything was finally referred, formed the highest tribunal of the State.

5. The popular assemblies were confined to *Spartans*, their power being to approve or reject the measures proposed to them by the Kings and Senate.

6. The laws aimed to make the Spartans a society of citizens, equal, so far as possible, with respect to their property and mode of life, and each convinced that he was the property of his country, to which he was bound to yield entire obedience.

Soon after the time of Lycurgus, the war of the Spartans against their neighbors, the Argives, Arcadians, but more particularly the *Messenians*, began.

*First Messenian War*, 742–722, was terminated by the capture of Ithome, and the voluntary death of the Messenian King, Aristodemus. The Messenians became tributary to the Spartans, and were obliged to give up one-half of the revenues of their lands.

*Second Messenian War*, 682–668. The Messenians were under Aristomenes, and the Spartans under Tyrtæus. The Messenian territory was divided among the Spartan conquerors, and the inhabitants became agricultural slaves.

The legislation of Solon at Athens was about 594. He had been chosen Archon, and commissioned to remodel the constitution. The provisions presented by him were:—

1st. The organization of the people according to their property, into four classes. None but citizens of the first three classes could fill all the offices of State, but all were admitted to the popular assemblies, and all served in the courts.

2d. Nine Archons were chosen annually as supreme magistrates.

3d. A Council, or Senate, of four hundred persons, was chosen by lot annually from the first three classes. The Archons were obliged to consult the Council. Nothing could be carried down to the popular assembly until it had been debated in Council.

4th. To the whole people in Assembly were reserved the rights of confirming the laws, of electing the magistrates, of debating all public affairs referred to them by the Council, and of the public administration of justice.

5th. The Court of the Areopagus was composed of retired Archons, and remained the supreme tribunal in capital cases, and was charged with the superintendence of morals, with the censorship upon the conduct of the Archons who went out of office, and had the prerogative of amending or rescinding the measures that had been approved by the popular assembly.

The Tyranny of Peisistratus, (a cousin of Solon, and leader of the political faction of the mountains, consisting of the inhabitants of the hilly districts in the north and east of Attica,) and his son, began in 560 and ended in 510. Peisistratus was twice expelled. His sons, Hippias and Hipparchus, ruled together from the death of Peisistratus in 527 to 514, when Hipparchus was murdered by Harmodius and Aristogiton. Hippias was deposed in 510, and sailed to Asia, and after some years went to the court of Darius, King of Persia.

Cleisthenes, to whom Athens chiefly owed her liberation, introduced important reforms into the

constitution. He redistributed the population of Attica into ten new tribes, enrolling in them all the free inhabitants of Attica; he divided the tribes into a certain number of demes, or townships; he enlarged the number of the Senate to five hundred, fifty selected from each tribe; he transferred the government of the State, previously in the hands of the Archons, to the Senate and Ecclesia, which was now summoned at fixed periods; he increased the judicial as well as political power of the people; he introduced Ostracism, by which, by the vote of six thousand citizens, a man might be banished for ten years without special accusation or trial. The term was reduced afterwards to five years. The object of this was to remove from the State a party leader, before he could carry into execution any scheme of violence or revolution.

These reforms of Cleisthenes gave such power to the citizens and awoke in them such a personal interest in the welfare of the State, that they may be considered as the real beginning of the Athenian democracy, and they produced the highest results in the patriotism of the people.

The Grecian colonies in Asia Minor had been captured by the generals of Cyrus the Great. In 500 the Asiatic Greeks revolted, were assisted by the Athenians, and Sardes (in centre of Lydia) was burned. The Ionian colonies led in this rebellion. It was crushed, and Miletus, their capital, was destroyed. Darius, the King of Persia, undertook to punish the Athenians. The first campaign against Greece under Mardonius, was broken up



by a tempest off Mount Athos, (southern point of peninsula of Acte, in Macedonia,) 492.

A second expedition was led by Datis and Artaphernes, under the guidance of Hippias. The Persians were defeated by ten thousand Athenians and one thousand Plataeans at Marathon, (in the eastern part of Attica, between Mount Pentelicus and the sea,) in September, 490. The Athenian commander was Miltiades.

Miltiades then persuaded the Athenians to furnish him with a fleet, with which he went upon an unsuccessful expedition against the Greek Islands, more particularly Paros, (one of the Cyclades.) For this he was brought to trial, heavily fined, and died in prison. Themistocles and Aristides then became the most prominent men at Athens.

Xerxes, King of Persia, led a third expedition against Greece. Under the inspiration of Themistocles, Athens succeeded in uniting the other Grecian States in alliance against the Persians, the honor of the command being left to Sparta. Leonidas, with three hundred Spartans and seven hundred Thespians, resisted, till death, at Thermopylae, (a narrow pass of Mount Oeta, on Sinus Maliacus,) July, 480. About the same time there was an engagement between the Persian and Greek fleets off Artemisium, (Northeast promontory) in Euboea. The fleet of the Persians had been overtaken by a sudden hurricane, and met with the destruction of many vessels. In the engagement the Persians lost a greater number of ships and

men than did the Greeks, but still so far outnumbered them, that the latter retreated. Athens was deserted by its inhabitants, and taken and burned by the Persians. A great naval engagement off Salamis, (a large island in Saronicus Sinus, west of Athens,) was fought in September, 480, and resulted in a great victory for the Greeks. Xerxes, leaving Mardonius with a force of three hundred thousand men in Thessaly, retreated to Asia.

In the spring of 479 Mardonius marched against Athens and occupied it, the Athenians removing again to Salamis. The Spartans, led by Pausanias, marched against the Persians, and Mardonius abandoned Attica and crossed into Boeotia. Here, near Plataea, (in South-western part,) a decisive battle was fought, and the Persians were defeated with immense loss, including their general, Mardonius, by the Lacedaemonians under Pausanias. On the same day, September 25, 479, the Persians were defeated at Mycale, (a promontory of Asia Minor, near Miletus,) by the Greeks under the Spartan admiral Leotychides, and their fleet was burned.

Athens was rebuilt and fortified by Themistocles, and the harbor of the Piraeus was formed. A naval expedition was sent under Pausanias, against Cyprus and Byzantium, (modern Constantinople,) but, in consequence of his pride and haughtiness, the supreme command of the Greek forces was conferred upon the Athenians, with Aristides as admiral of the combined fleet, and the Confederacy

of Delos, (centre of the Cyclades,) was formed, (477,) comprising most of the Grecian States outside of the Peloponnesus, especially the Islands; deputies from the different States meeting periodically for deliberation in the temple of Apollo and Artemis in Delos. Each State was assessed in a contribution of money or ships, and the superintendence of the treasury was intrusted to Athens.

Cimon, son of Miltiades, after the banishment of Themistocles and death of Aristides, became the leader at Athens, and he continued the war against the Persians, gained a victory by land and sea near the Eurymedon (in Pamphylia,) and took possession of the Hellespontine Chersonesus. Some of the confederates endeavored to secede, and Naxos, (one of the Cyclades east of Paros,) was invested by the confederate fleet, reduced, and made tributary to Athens. Thasos, (in the north of the Aegean, south of Thrace,) was captured, its fortifications destroyed, and it was compelled to pay tribute. A great earthquake at Sparta gave rise to a revolt of the Helots, sometimes called the Third Messenian War, (464,) which lasted ten years. The Spartans asked the assistance of the Athenians, which they gave at the instigation of Cimon, but as Cimon did not succeed in dislodging the Helots from Ithome, (near the centre of Messenia,) where they had fortified themselves, the Athenians were dismissed by the Spartans; and the democratic party at Athens, who had from the beginning opposed the expedition led by Pericles, seized the opportunity of casting the

blame for this insult upon Cimon, and he was banished.

Pericles now (461) came to the head of affairs and remained in authority for forty years.

The Spartans instigated Corinth and Epidaurus to make war against Athens. The Athenians, at first defeated near Haliae, were later successful, attacked Aegina (in the Sinus Saronicus between Attica and Argolis) and subdued it. War broke out between Athens on one side and Sparta and Boeotia on the other. In the first battle of Tanagra, (southern part of Boeotia on the Aesopus,) (457) the Spartans were victorious, but the next year at the same place were defeated.

Cimon was recalled from exile and endeavored to restore union in Greece, and to renew the war against the Persians. The Third Messenian War ended in favor of Sparta in 455. Athens continued to war against Sparta and her allies. Cimon effected a truce for five years, and the consequence was an expedition against the Persians, in which they were defeated, and then ensued a peace with Persia.

The Peloponnesian War began in 431, and lasted for twenty-seven years.

This had been preceded by what is called the Thirty Years' Truce, between Athens and Sparta, by which Athens abandoned all the acquisitions which she had made in the Peloponnesus, and left Megaris to be reckoned among Spartan allies. During this time Pericles was at the head of affairs in Athens, and the State reached the height of intellectual and

artistic refinement. During his administration many colonies were sent out from Athens. The sway of Athens over her allies gave rise to great dissatisfaction. Her power was regarded with great jealousy by her rivals, and finally the Lacedaemonians summoned a meeting of the Peloponnesian confederacy. Many grievances were alleged, and finally the congress decided upon war. But before this was actually declared, hostilities began by an attack of the Thebans upon Plataea.

The principal allies of Sparta were the whole of the Peloponnesus except Argos and Achaia, Megara, Boeotia and Phocis: of Athens, Thessaly, Acarnania, Plataea, Chios, Lesbos, Coreyra, Zacynthos, and her tributary towns on the coasts of Thrace and Asia Minor. The Spartans began the war by invading Attica with a large army under the command of their king Archidamus. The Athenians came into Athens with their movable property, abandoning their estates and farms to the invading army, and retaliated by making descents upon various parts of the Peloponnesus and ravaging the territory of Megara. The next year (430) the Spartans ravaged Attica again. At the same time the plague broke out in Athens, and destroyed a quarter of the population. Pericles took command of a fleet that landed upon several parts of the Peloponnesian coast. But on his return he found that the public feeling was greatly turned against him, and that ambassadors had been sent to Sparta to sue for peace, who had, however, been dismissed without a hearing. Pericles persuaded

the people to continue the war energetically. The next year he died. In the third year of the war the Spartans directed the attack upon Plataea. This place, after a blockade of two years, was obliged to surrender, the garrison was put to the sword, and the town destroyed. In the fourth year of the war Mytilene, the capital of Lesbos, with the greater part of the island, revolted. The city was finally surrendered, and it was first voted at Athens to destroy the whole male population of the town, and to sell into slavery the women and children. This vote was however reconsidered, but the fortifications of Mytilene were razed and her fleet surrendered.

During the seventh year of the war, (B. C. 425,) an Athenian fleet entered the Bay of Pylos in Messenia, a rude fortification was thrown up, and a small force left to garrison it. Immediately the Peloponnesian fleet was ordered to the place, and the commander took possession of the island of Sphacteria that stretched across the bay. While they were making preparations to attack the fortress of the little Athenian force, the Athenian fleet entered the bay, and after a sharp contest captured five Peloponnesian vessels, and the rest were only saved by running on shore, where the Lacedaemonian army protected them. The Athenians then blockaded the island of Sphacteria. Messengers were sent to Sparta, and the Spartans sought peace, which the Athenians would not grant. Cleon, in the Athenian assembly, attacking the generals for not having taken the island of Sphacteria and the

Lacedaemonian force, the office of general was given to him against his will, and he said that he would take Sphacteria within twenty days, and either kill all the Lacedaemonians there or bring them to Athens as prisoners of war. This boast he was enabled by accident to make good, and after a battle the Lacedaemonians surrendered and were brought to Athens. The Lacedaemonians again sought peace, but the Athenians rejected their proposals. The next year the Athenians planned an expedition against Boeotia, but were defeated with heavy loss at the battle of Delium, (in south-eastern part of Boeotia.) This was followed by the overthrow of the Athenian force in Thrace.

In 422 Cleon was sent to Macedonia, and was killed in a battle in front of Amphipolis, (in the south-eastern part of Macedonia near Sinus Strymonicus.) Then a peace was concluded, called the peace of Nicias, in 421. Alcibiades became very prominent at Athens. In 418 a victory was gained by the Spartans over the Argives near Mantinea, (in the eastern part of Arcadia.) The Athenians fought on the side of the Argives, but yet the peace was not considered broken.

In 416 the Athenians attacked and conquered Melos in the Aegean sea, and when the inhabitants surrendered, on the proposal of Alcibiades, all the adult males were executed, the women and children were sold into slavery, and the island was colonized by the Athenians.

A quarrel having broken out between Egesta and Selinus, cities in the western part of Sicily, Selinus

obtained the aid of Syracuse and pressed hard upon Egesta. Alcibiades' party brought forward the plan, under the guise of protecting Egesta, of gaining great influence in and perhaps of conquering Sicily. The Athenians despatched a large fleet in the month of July, 415, under Nicias, Alcibiades, and Lamachus. After the departure of the expedition an indictment was preferred against Alcibiades for having profaned the Eleusinian Mysteries, and the State trireme was sent to arrest him. He made his escape, but though absent was condemned to death, and his property was confiscated.

In Sicily, Nicias besieged Syracuse, and seemed on the point of success, when the Spartan commander Gylippus, landing at Himera, (on the north coast of Sicily,) levied an army and marched toward Syracuse. Before this Lamachus had been killed, and Nicias was in bad health and now asked to be recalled. This the Athenians refused, but sent a large reinforcement under Demosthenes. Still the Athenians suffered reverses, and finally determined on departure. The enemy, too, had received large reinforcements, and attacked the Athenians by land and sea. The fleet of the Athenians was defeated, and the army undertook a retreat by land to the interior of the island. They were overtaken, surrounded by superior forces, in six days lost three-fourths of their number, and finally surrendered, and were sent as prisoners to the stone quarries. Many there perished, and the rest were sold as slaves. Nicias and Demosthenes were put to death, (413.)



This disastrous result of the Sicilian expedition the Athenians surmounted by their enthusiasm and energy. Alcibiades was now their enemy, having gone to Sparta in flight from his own country. He soon, however, forfeited the confidence of the Lacedaemonians and was denounced as a traitor, but made his escape to Tissaphernes, the Persian satrap. Soon he entered into communication with the Athenian generals, claiming influence with Tissaphernes, and holding out hopes of a Persian alliance as the reward for his restoration. But he made it a condition that the democracy of Athens should be overthrown and an oligarchy established. The people, persuaded that this was the only way to save the State, voted reluctantly this change in the constitution. A supreme council of four hundred was chosen, instead of the senate, and they were to convene a select body of five thousand citizens, whenever they thought best. After four months, however, the Four Hundred were deposed, and the government was transferred to five thousand citizens, and this was soon enlarged into universal citizenship. Alcibiades was recalled. During this (411) and the ensuing year the war was carried on principally on the sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, and the Athenians gained some important victories. Byzantium was captured, and Alcibiades returned with glory. In 407 the Spartans under Lysander gained a naval victory off Notium, and in consequence of this Alcibiades was deprived of his command, ten new generals being appointed, with Conon at their head. The next year the Spartan

fleet under Callicratidas gained a victory at Mytilene; but the Athenians sent additional forces, and a great naval victory was gained by the Athenians near the Aeginusae islands off Lesbos. A number of Athenian vessels having been left in a disabled condition after the battle, as a severe storm came on, no attempt was made to rescue those who were on them, or to collect for burial the bodies of the dead: the generals were summoned home for trial for this, and six obeyed, and, after a partial trial, were illegally condemned to death by one sentence. Socrates, who was presiding, refused to put the vote in this illegal way, but his opposition was disregarded.

In September, 405, the Spartans under Lysander gained a decisive victory at Aegospotami, (in Chersonesus Thracius,) where, through the gross negligence of the Athenian commanders, nearly the whole fleet was captured. Lysander sailed to take possession of the Athenian towns, and in November arrived at Aegina, and at the same time the Peloponnesian army marched into Attica. As the city was blockaded by land and water, soon a dreadful famine was felt, and the Athenians submitted to the terms imposed, that the long walls and the fortifications of the Peiraeus should be destroyed, the fleet reduced to twelve vessels, that all foreign possessions should be given up, and that they should become allies of Sparta.

Under the support of Lysander a committee of thirty was chosen to draw up laws for the government of the city and to administer them tempora-

rily. These soon became known as the Thirty Tyrants. A reign of terror ensued. The tyrants were supported by a mercenary band of Spartans in the Acropolis.

Many of the Athenian exiles who had been driven or who had fled from the city, found refuge in Boeotia; and Thrasybulus, at the head of a small force of these, starting from Thebes, seized the fortress of Phyle, (in northern part of Attica.) The Thirty, with the Lacedaemonian garrison and a strong Athenian force, marched to the attack, but were repulsed. Soon Thrasybulus marched to the Peiraeus, and when the Thirty attacked him, withdrew to the Munychia, drew up his men and completely routed the Thirty and their adherents. Aided by the party at Sparta opposed to Lysander, which was headed by King Pausanias, he effected a peaceable revolution, the Thirty were driven out after a rule of eight months, and democracy was restored.

In 399 Socrates was put to death on a charge of impiety and of being a corrupter of youth.

The Spartans became involved in a war with the Persians. During this, Agesilaus, king of Sparta, made a successful invasion into Phrygia, (395,) and it seems not improbable that he might have overturned the Persian throne, had not the Persians succeeded in arousing a war in Greece against Sparta. This (Corinthian War) was waged against Sparta by Corinth, Thebes, and Argos, and later Athens and Thessaly united with them, (394.)

The Spartans invaded Boeotia, but were routed

at Haliartus (on southern shore of Lake Copais) and Lysander was killed. The Spartan fleet met with a disastrous defeat off Cnidus in Caria, the victorious fleet being commanded by Conon. Agesilaus, in command of the Spartans, won a victory in the sharply contested battle of Coronea, (in western part of Boeotia.)

In 387 this war was concluded by the Peace of Antalcidas, imposed upon the Grecian States by the Persian king, and accepted by them. By the terms of this peace, the cities in Asia Minor, and in the islands of Cyprus and Clazomenae (in Smyrnaeus Sinus on coast of Lydia) were to belong to Persia; Lemnos, Imbros and Scyros were to belong to Athens, and all the other cities were to be independent.

Sparta soon endeavored to weaken the power of Thebes, and proclaimed the independence of the different cities of Boeotia, and organized in them governments favorable to herself and hostile to Thebes. She soon by treachery got possession of Thebes, and Thebes became a member of the Lacedaemonian alliance. For three years Thebes was held by the Spartan party. Pelopidas, a Theban exile, who had, with others, taken refuge at Athens, formed a conspiracy that resulted in a complete revolution at Thebes, the Lacedaemonian garrison capitulating. Athens and Thebes were united, and a confederacy of many cities was formed. Epaminondas, the greatest general who had yet risen in Greece, was the leader of the Thebans. The Spartans marched into Boeotia under Agesilaus, but with-

out being able to effect anything, and in four years Thebes expelled the Lacedaemonians from Boeotia, and revived the Boeotian confederacy. Athens became jealous of the success of Thebes, and opened negotiations for peace with Sparta. Thebes was excluded from the peace, and a Spartan army immediately invaded Boeotia, but was defeated with great loss by Epaminondas at Leuctra, (southern part,) 371. The next year Epaminondas marched into Laconia and threatened Sparta, but was repulsed, and proceeded southward, laying waste the valley of the Eurotas. Epaminondas re-established the Messenian State, founding on Mount Ithome the town of Messene.

Sparta sent envoys to beg assistance from Athens, and an alliance was formed between the two. During the next two years the Thebans increased in power and influence, and later sent a force into Thessaly and Macedonia. In 364 a battle was fought on the hills of Cynoscephalae, (east of the centre of Thessaly,) in which the Thebans, though victorious, lost their general, Pelopidas. A war meanwhile had been carried on between Elis and Arcadia, and the Arcadians becoming divided — a part favoring Elis, assisted by Sparta, and a part favoring Thebes — Epaminondas in 362 marched into the Peloponnesus to support that party of the Arcadians which had favored Thebes. The battle of Mantinea was fought, in which the Thebans gained the victory, but lost their great general Epaminondas. With him, the great influence of Thebes in the affairs of Greece came to an end.

Philip of Macedon had in his youth resided as a hostage at Thebes, and learned the art of war as practiced by Epaminondas. Coming to the throne at the age of twenty-three, he manifested great abilities. After defeating the Illyrians, he first came into a conflict of interest with the Athenians on his eastern boundary, and became possessed of Amphipolis and Pydna, and captured Potidaea, which he gave to the Olynthians, to prevent them from joining in alliance with the Athenians.

In 357, a war, called the Social War, broke out between Athens and her allies. The war lasted three years, and Athens was obliged to consent to a disadvantageous peace, securing the independence of the chief of her allies, in consequence of the threat of the Persian king to support the allies.

A war, called the Sacred War, broke out in 357, between Thebes and Phocis. The Thebans prevailed upon the Amphictyonic council to impose a heavy fine upon the Phocians, because they had cultivated a portion of the Cirrhaean plain, which had been consecrated to the Delphian god to lie waste for ever. The Phocians, driven to desperation, seized upon the temple of Delphi, and war broke out. Philip of Macedon assumed the character of champion of the Delphic god, defeated an army of the Phocians, became master of Thessaly, and marched upon Phocis, but on reaching the Pass of Thermomopylae, he found it guarded by a strong Athenian force, and retreated.

Demosthenes, the orator, now began to regard Philip as the enemy of the liberties of Greece,

denounced him as such, and tried to rouse his countrymen against him. Olynthus, in the Chalcidian peninsula, (in south-eastern part of Macedonia,) was at the head of a confederacy of thirty-two towns. In 350 Philip captured one of these towns, and Olynthus sent to Athens for assistance. Demosthenes strongly urged that energetic measures should be taken, but was opposed by Phocion and others. In 347 Olynthus was taken, and the whole of the peninsula became a province of Macedonia.

The affairs of Athens now came into such danger, that they accepted advances from Philip and agreed to terms of peace. Then Philip marched through Thermopylae and entered Phocis. This surrendered, and he occupied Delphi, and called upon the Amphictyons to pronounce sentence upon those who had been guilty of sacrilege. They decreed that all the cities of Phocis except Abae should be destroyed. This result of the Sacred War made Philip the leading power in Greece, and he now prepared an attack upon the Athenian colonies and upon the Persian empire.

In the spring of 342 he set out on an expedition against Thrace. War was declared against him by the Athenians, and a fleet sent out for the relief of Byzantium. Philip was compelled to abandon his attempt and to evacuate the Chersonesus. Amphissa (in the eastern part of Ozolian Locris) was declared by the Amphictyonic council guilty of sacrilege, and Philip was appointed general to inflict punishment on the inhabitants.

In 338 he marched south, but instead of going in the direction of Amphissa, he suddenly seized Elataea, the chief place in eastern Phocis. Great alarm spread to Athens. The Thebans and Athenians marched out against Philip, and a decisive battle was fought in the plain of Cheronea, in the north-western part of Boeotia, B. C. 338. This was a complete victory for Philip, and made Greece dependent in reality upon Macedonia. Philip treated Athens with great clemency, but Thebes with severity. A congress of the States of Greece now assembled at Corinth, and war was declared against Persia, and Philip was made commander.

In the spring of 336 he sent some forces into Asia, but was himself assassinated at his daughter's marriage festival in the forty-seventh year of his age. His son Alexander was then in his twentieth year. On coming to the throne, he announced his intention of following out his father's plans. The affairs of Greece were temporarily unsettled, in the hope on the part of many of throwing off the Macedonian yoke, now that the power had passed into the hands of so young a man. But the activity of Alexander settled all these beginnings of revolt, and at a general congress assembled at Corinth, he was appointed commander of the war against Persia.

During an absence on an expedition against the Thracians, Triballians, and Illyrians, a rumor was circulated that he was dead. The Thebans invited the other States to declare their independence, and



besieged the Macedonian garrison in their citadel. Alexander, by his activity, crushed this attempt at revolution, in a battle, slaying many thousand Thebans, destroying the city, and selling the inhabitants as slaves.

In the spring of 334 Alexander crossed the Hellespont at the head of an army of about thirty-five thousand men. On the river Granicus (in northern part of Mysia) he gained his first victory. He then marched south to Sardis, which surrendered, and to Ephesus, (south-western part of Lydia,) which also fell without resistance into his hands. He then took Miletus and Halicarnassus, (both in the western part of Caria.) At Issos (near the borders of Cilicia and Syria) he defeated the Persian king, Darius, in 333. He then besieged and took Tyre. Egypt submitted to him, and he founded the city of Alexandria. In 331 he again defeated Darius at the great battle of Arbela or Guagamela, (in Assyria,) and Darius was soon after murdered by his own officers.

Alexander now considered himself king of Persia, and spent three years in conquering the northern provinces of the Persian empire, and founding cities. In 327 he advanced into India, proceeding with little resistance as far as the river Hydaspes. Here he defeated and took prisoner Porus, a powerful Indian king, but restored him to his dominions, and even enlarged his power. He continued his victorious march as far as the river Hyphasis, (a branch of the Indus,) but his soldiers refused to follow him any farther.

In 324 he entered Babylon, where ambassadors from the greater part of the known world came to pay homage to him. Full of projects of ambition, he was in the midst of preparations for the conquest of Arabia, when he was seized with a fever, which, in eleven days, terminated his life at the age of thirty-two, in the year 323.

## A P P E N D I X .

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*Miltiades*, the victor of Marathon, was a man of the greatest energy and ability, but grossly abused the confidence of the people after his victory.

*Themistocles*, leader of the democratical party at Athens, had extraordinary abilities, which he used for the public service in raising Athens to the position of the first maritime and commercial State in Greece, by the equipment of her fleet and by the fortification of Athens and the Piræus, and for the salvation of Greece in the victory at Salamis. He, however, offended the Athenians by his ostentation and vanity, accepted large presents or bribes from cities on the Greek islands, was accused of treasonable correspondence with Persia, fled to Argos, thence to Corcyra, (modern Corfu,) and thence to Persia, where the king, Artaxerxes, to whom he offered plans for the subjugation of Greece, treated him with the greatest liberality. He died at Magnesia, (in north-western part of Caria,) at the age of 65.

*Aristides*, rival of Themistocles, was leader of the conservative party at Athens. He was a man of the utmost uprightness, justice, and integrity, was true to his country, and was of great service to her, especially in establishing the Confederacy of Delos.

*Pausanias*, the victor at Plataea and captor of Byzantium, overcome by pride and ambition, traitorously offered to marry the daughter of Xerxes, and to bring Sparta and the rest of Greece under his dominion. He adopted the Persian dress and manners, enraged the allies by his haughtiness

and insolence, was recalled by Sparta, and finally his guilt was detected, and he fled for refuge to a temple, where he was starved, being only carried from the temple when on the point of death, that he might not pollute it with his corpse.

*Cimon*, son of Miltiades, and the leader of the conservative party at Athens, after the death of Aristides, "was generous, affable, magnificent; and, notwithstanding his views, of exceedingly popular manners. He had inherited the military genius of his father, and was undoubtedly the greatest commander of his time. He employed the vast wealth acquired in his expeditions in adorning Athens and gratifying his fellow-citizens."

*Pericles* was a great statesman, of highest intellectual superiority, as shown by his enormous influence over the Athenians for so long a time. He was a man of wonderful eloquence, of the greatest taste and utmost liberality in literature and art. He was devoted constantly and disinterestedly to what he believed to be the interests of his State.

*Alcibiades*, an Athenian of highest birth, was rich, handsome, profligate, reckless, capricious, and brilliant. "He was utterly destitute of morality, whether public or private." He was selfish and unscrupulous to the last degree, patriotic only as it served his own purposes, and apparently almost equally willing to serve with or against his country. He finally perished miserably in Phrygia, in a night attack upon his house, his death having been ordered by Sparta.

*Lysander* was a man of remarkable ability and energy. He was the son of poor parents, of Lacedaemonian not of Spartan descent. "His ambition was boundless, and he was wholly unscrupulous about the means which he employed to gratify it. In pursuit of his object, he hesitated at neither deceit, nor perjury, nor cruelty."

*Agesilaus*, king of Sparta, was "esteemed a model of those virtues more peculiarly deemed Spartan. He was

obedient to the constituted authorities, emulous to excel, courageous, energetic, capable of bearing all sorts of hardship and fatigue, simple and frugal in his mode of life." He was prudent and politic in his conduct, an able general and of indomitable energy and perseverance.

*Pelopidas*, the Theban, was a man of "disinterested patriotism and ardent character." He had a warm heart, and was devotedly attached to Epaminondas, who had saved his life in battle. He fell, fighting with desperate bravery at Cynoscephalae, in the midst of the ranks of the enemy.

*Epaminondas* was the greatest general of Greece before Alexander, and one of the greatest men of antiquity. He "possessed all the best qualities of his nation, without that heaviness, either of body or of mind, which characterized the Theban people." He had a cultivated mind and was gifted with unusual eloquence. He was discreet, honest, courageous, ardently patriotic, disinterested, humane, and firm. His method of warfare was of concentrating heavy masses on a particular point of his enemy's line.

*The Archons*, as first established at Athens, were nine in number, the first called The Archon, and by his name the year was distinguished; the second was called The Basileus, because he represented the king as high priest of the nation; the third was called the Polemarch, and was for many years the commander of the troops; the other six were called Thesmothetae or Legislators, their duties being mainly judicial.

*Draco* was appointed at Athens in 624 to draw up a written code of laws. By this code all crimes were punished by death.

*Greek Colonies.* The Greeks had a vast number of colonies on the western shores of Asia Minor and the adjoining islands; in Italy, especially in Southern Italy, which received the name of Magna Graecia; in Sicily, where there was a succession of flourishing cities, of which Syracuse

and Agrigentum were the most powerful; in Gaul, the most noted of which was Massilia, (modern Marseilles;) in Africa; on the eastern shore of the Ionian Sea, in Epirus and its neighborhood, of which the island of Corcyra (modern Corfu) was the most powerful; in Macedonia and Thrace.

*The Kings of Persia.* Cyrus the Great conquered the Medes and came to the throne B. C. 559. A few years afterwards he attacked the Lydians, captured Sardis, and deprived Croesus of his kingdom. This was followed by the capture of the Greek cities in Asia Minor, and they all became subject to Persia.

Cambyes, his son, reigned from 529 to 521.

Darius, the third king of Persia, reigned from 521-485. During his reign occurred the Ionian revolt, and he ordered the first expedition to Greece which met with such disasters off Mount Athos, and sent the second under Datis and Artaphernes, which was defeated at Marathon.

Xerxes, son of Darius, reigned from 485 to 464. He marshalled the third expedition, so thoroughly defeated.

*The Sicilian Greeks.* In 405 Dionysius made himself master of Syracuse, and had a long reign as despot or tyrant. He was a patron of literature and philosophy. He died in 367, and was succeeded by his son, the younger Dionysius. During the absence of Dionysius on an expedition to the coasts of Italy, Dion, previously banished from Sicily, came with a small force to Syracuse, the inhabitants of which city joyously welcomed him. His earliest acts were however unpopular, and he was assassinated by Callippus of Athens, who seized the power, which he was able to retain for no more than a twelvemonth. After a short period of anarchy, Dionysius by treachery again made himself master of the city, but the Corinthians sent an expedition under Timoleon for the relief of Syracuse. Dionysius surrendered, and was allowed to spend the rest of his life in Corinth.



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